

1011 ROBINSON HILL, HOAR

DEAL IN BLACK LEAD. AND A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

At the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees-Davies, Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. E. Davidson, made an *ex-parte* application for judgment in connection with an alleged breach of contract over a deal in black lead.

The plaintiff was Tai Yuk, a merchant, of Wing Lok Street, and the defendants were the Yuen Hing firm, along with Pong Tsun Nam and Tai Kwai Pat, partners in the firm, of Des Voeux Road West. The claim was for \$2,688, damages alleged to have been caused by breach of contract.

Mr. Potter explained that permission had been given to proceed *ex-parte*. The firm had been served with the writ, and also one of the partners. The other partner, Tak Kwai Pat, had absconded. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Pong Tsun Nam, after which he put up \$500 as security, but had not been since. The contract entered into on April 6th, 1916, by which the defendant firm contracted to take from the plaintiff firm ten tons of black lead at a price of \$39 per picul. As a matter of fact, the lead was secured but the defendant firm did not take delivery. When the plaintiffs decided to annul the contract and sell again the market price had so depreciated that there was a difference of \$2,688, which was the amount claimed.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

INCORRIGIBLE.

The Chinese who was remanded on Wednesday on a charge of returning from banishment was committed by Mr. Wood to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

He had been banished on four separate occasions, the last occasion, in 1913, being for a period of twenty years.

IN THE LION'S DEN.

For some time past quite a respectable-looking Chinese has been haunting the precincts of the Central Police Station. More than once he has aroused the suspicions of the Inspector on duty, but on each occasion when the Inspectors have given voice to their suspicions the Chinese explained that he was the "boy" of a certain Sergeant of Police, and this story was believed. The other evening, however, the "boy" was seen leaving the Chinese policeman's mess in possession of a quantity of plates, and his replies to questions proving unsatisfactory, he was detained, and it was then discovered that the boy was not employed at the Central Police Station; that, in fact, he had been a general "mouther" looking out for the main chance.

When charged before Mr. Dyer Bull he admitted stealing the plates and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

REFUSED TO WORK.

SEAMEN CHARGED AT HONGKONG

There was a motley collection of seamen at the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday when sixteen firemen, composed of fifteen Arabians and a native of Barbadoes, were charged before Commander Beck with disobeying the lawful commands of the master of the s.s. —, in which they were employed.

The Master stated that he went aboard his ship on Wednesday morning at about 10.30 and was told by the Chief Officer and the Chief Engineer that there was trouble among the firemen, that they had refused to work. The men were complaining about the food. Witness inspected the food, tasted it, and found that it was good and wholesome. For over two hours he tried to persuade the men to work, but as they still refused he sent to the Harbour Office and asked for an officer to come on board and speak to them. Mr. McIvor went on board, inspected the food, and found that it was good, wholesome and ample. The men still refused to work, and he had to charge them. The master added that there had been no previous trouble, but this affair had delayed his ship, and that was a serious matter.

Commander Beck with sentenced the defendants to one month's hard labour each and also ordered them to pay gaoi charges out of their pay.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.
U.S.R.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

In the Hongkong Tennis League the U.S.R.C. played the University on Wednesday evening at the U.S.R.C. with the following results:—

Cooper-Hunt and Captain		
beat Redmond and Bray	7	games to 4
beat Rumjahn and Gittings	7	" 3
lost to Trafford and Wong	4	" 7
Siong Cio	4	" 7
Kent and Capt. Milner Jones	7	" 4
U.S.R.C.		
beat Redmond and Bray	7	" 4
beat Rumjahn and Gittings	7	" 4
beat Trafford and Wong	7	" 4
Siong Cio	6	" 5
Col. Crisp and T. H. King	7	" 4
U.S.R.C.		
beat Redmond and Bray	7	" 4
beat Rumjahn and Gittings	7	" 4
beat Trafford and Wong	7	" 4
Siong Cio	7	" 4
Total	29	40

The U.S.R.C.'s position in as follows:—

U.S.R.C. lost to C.R.C. on May 5th.	
U.S.R.C. beat Vanguard on June 2nd.	
U.S.R.C. beat C.R.C. on June 9th.	
U.S.R.C. beat University on June 13th.	
U.S.R.C. v. H.K.C.C. not played.	

The following are the league tables up to date:—

DIVISION I.	
(up to and including June 14th.)	P. W. L. Points.
U.S.R.C.	5 4 1 8
C. R. C. (a).	4 3 1 6
K. C. C. (a).	3 3 0 6
Vanguard.	4 2 2 4
University (a).	6 0 6 0

DIVISION II.	
(up to and including June 14th.)	P. W. L. Points.
Club de Recreo.	4 4 0 8
Chungking.	4 4 0 8
L.R.C.	5 3 2 6
K. C. C. (b).	4 3 1 6
Kowloon Dock.	4 3 1 6
C. R. C. (b).	4 3 1 6
Naval Yard.	4 1 3 2
Civil Service.	4 1 3 2
Y.M.C.A. (c).	3 0 3 0
University (b).	0 0 6 0

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TIENTSIN.

ACTIVE BUILDING OPERATIONS IN FOREIGN CONCESSIONS.

Mr. F. N. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, in his annual report states:—

Building operations were active throughout the year, many blocks of small tenement houses being put up and occupied by better-class Chinese.

The most noteworthy development was in the Italian Concession. The willingness of local estate agencies to advance money on easy terms enabled large stretches of hitherto unproductive land to be built over with handsome houses, which were generally soon leased to well-to-do Chinese, who continue to appreciate the advantages of the Foreign Concessions. The amount of capital thus invested, and the fact that high rents still prevail, speak well for the prosperity of the port.

The various Municipal Councils carried out several improvements in the shape of road making and widening, and the work of adding concrete sidewalks and surface-tarring the roads was continued.

There were several destructive fires during the year, with which the local fire brigade was unable to cope, owing to the water-power in the hydrants being too small. A higher water-tower is badly needed. The insurance companies put up their rates 25 per cent. on account of this.

"OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY."

The above Society has sent the undermentioned articles through Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. to the Hospital Auxiliaire, 113, Boulevard, France:—2,388 rolled bandages, 20 many-tail bandages, 110 suits pyjamas, 82 white woollen caps, 57 eye bandages, 10 floor-cloths, 8 quilts, 8 pillows, 2 pairs trench boots, 31 milk-covers, 1 box games, 1 lot magazines, and 10 pocket-books.

The following have been distributed to men who have left for the Front:—17 woollen mufflers and 71 pairs of socks.

A MOVING SCENE AT SYDNEY.

A strangely moving scene occurred at Martin Place, Sydney, while Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, was addressing some 20,000 people and appealing for recruits (says *The Times* correspondent). As he was speaking some troopers of the Light Horse led into the square 50 horses, without riders, carrying clothes inscribed "Who will fill an empty saddle?" Mr. Hughes pleaded, "You are living," he said. "You are Australians. Your country is in danger. God will be with you." Within ten minutes every horse had a rider, and the jangling bits and clatter of hoofs roused the crowd to a state of intense excitement.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICIES.

OUTLINED BY THE PREMIER AND
FINANCE MINISTER.

THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHINA.

The Conference of Prefectural Governors, the first convened since the recent general election last month, opened its session on May 28th at the Official Residence of the Prime Minister and was attended by all the Governors and the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of State.

The Premier (Count Terauchi), in the course of his address, said:—The past half year has witnessed a further extension of the War in Europe, threatening to involve the whole world in its web of meshes. Such being the case, it is incumbent upon the whole nation to be united in its efforts to meet the needs of the present perilous situation. To that end it is necessary that all efforts should be directed towards strengthening the foundations of the country by perfecting its defence and promoting its industries, while abroad it should be our aim to cultivate friendly relations with foreign nations and promote our external trade. In this way alone can we expect to be able to carry out the profound wishes of His Imperial Majesty. It is, however, a matter of deep concern to find in the present temper of the people a tendency toward dissipation and loss of energy. On the other hand, if we look at the state of things in the countries we are fighting hand in hand with we find that their people, while engaged in a life and death struggle, do not fail to take a thoughtful view of the trend of affairs after the war and shape their course in view of their needs in the future. This should be a warning and a lesson to our countrymen. In any case, we should under no circumstances fail to cherish the virtues of frugality and industry, and endeavour by a single-minded unity to carry out successfully all the necessary post-bellum measures.

FOREIGN POLICY.
In regard to foreign affairs, the Government has steadily and conscientiously carried out the plans it announced soon after its appointment. We have, for instance, faithfully done our part of the assistance and services demanded of us by humanity or obligation. It was in execution of the same policy that we definitely endorsed the resolutions adopted at the Economic Conference of Paris, and, similarly, we are now actively engaged in giving effect to the prohibition of trade with the enemy. As to the United States, participation in the war, besides being a matter for congratulation by all the Allied Powers, is particularly satisfactory to us because it has materially strengthened the ties of interests binding Japan and that country. The political change in Russia is of serious importance, but it has not affected Russia's hostile attitude toward the common enemy. The question of China remains to be decided. The Imperial Government has all the while consistently maintained an attitude of neighbourly friendship toward China, an attitude which it is our intention to uphold to the best of our ability.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.
In the domain of national defence, it is our aim to complete it as far as the state of the finances may warrant. We are actually taking steps to effect all improvements in the military organization and in arms, the necessity of which has been impressed upon us by the experience of the present War. Taking, however, a more comprehensive view of the question, it is obvious that the true defence of a country is closely bound up with the health of its youth, the vigour of its national spirit, the efficiency of its steel industry, the completeness of its merchant marine, the perfection of its horse-breeding, and so forth. Those details, accordingly, are engaging serious attention on the part of the Imperial Government.

GROWTH OF FOREIGN TRADE.
It is satisfactory to notice that since the outbreak of the war our foreign trade has grown by leaps and bounds. It has led to a remarkable activity in our industrial world, which has enabled us to supply our Allies with materials badly needed by them and also to cultivate new markets in all parts of the world. In order to maintain our present prosperity after the war, it is necessary for us to utilize the present opportunity for concentrating our industries and improving the standard of business morality. At the same time it is important that the accumulating specie should be employed in such a manner that it shall at home meet the requirement of various enterprises for the development of our domestic wealth and abroad strengthen the foundations of our resources in international exchange. By these and other devices, the whole nation should be united in getting prepared for the coming commercial boom. For must we neglect to encourage the improvement of agriculture, which, after all, constitutes the basis of national life and supplies materials for industries.

TENDENCY TO LUXURY.
In proportion to the increase of general prosperity, there has taken place a rise in prices and wages. The resultant advance in the standard of living has been attended by a general tendency toward luxury. It is important that this tendency towards luxury and ease should be effectively checked, for otherwise the future of the nation will be fraught with sources of deep anxiety. By constant industry and frugality, the people ought to be always well provided against sudden disturbances in the economic condition of the country.

Another consequence of our recent industrial development and rise of prices, has been a tendency toward lack of harmony between capitalists and labourers. It is, therefore important that attention should be paid to the attitude and doing of the capitalists toward working people and also to the currents of thought among the latter. Problems of social improvement demanding attention will increase in proportion to the advance of the times, especially so during and after the present war. The Government recognizes the importance of encouraging, on the one hand, the beautiful habits of industry and simplicity, and of materializing, on the other hand, schemes of affording relief and

improving the sanitary condition of the people at large. The Government looks to you, gentlemen, to the municipal corporations and other public bodies, for assistance and initiative in providing remedies required by the times for curing social ills.

COMMUNICATIONS.
The industrial development of local districts depends to a large extent upon the completion of the means of communication and transportation. The Imperial Government, therefore, will take steps to carry out, according to their degree of urgency, all necessary undertakings of a national character, such as the construction of railways, the improvement of harbours, the extension of the telegraph and the telephone, and so forth. Likewise, the improvement of roads and river courses in the various prefectures is of great importance for the economic development of the respective localities.

EDUCATION.
With regard to education, care should be taken to nourish the spirit of public devotion by pointing out the path of loyalty and nobility in pursuance of the ideas of the Imperial Rescript on Education and in accordance with the basic principles of our political system. The Empire is ruled by an unbroken line of Emperors, and the relation of sovereign and subject, determined at the beginning, will last for ever. Such is the essence of our national polity, of which we are justly proud in the face of the whole world. I may also take this opportunity of calling your attention to the importance of promoting popular technical education side by side with general education, for the development of industries, the basis of national wealth, is dependent upon the practical application of science.

FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH.
The Minister of Finance, Mr. Shoda, said the Empire's financial and economic policy will be to leave no stone unturned in adapting itself to the progress of the times. Internally, industries will be helped to develop and, externally, economic expansion abroad will be planned at the same time preparing to meet the post-bellum change and stemming the ill results accruing from the prosperity of the financial condition.

The most important of all is the realization of the friendly tie between Japan and China, which is one of the principles of the foreign policy of the present Government. To realize this I am convinced that there is no other way than by the economic co-operation of the two countries, and we are carrying on our programme accordingly. On the other hand, we are assisting the Allies for the purpose of promoting the cordial and co-operative relations between this country and them, at the same time devoting our efforts in bringing about the economic co-operation between Japan and America with China.

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.
Turning to the economic condition of the country, an unprecedented prosperity is being experienced in all fields. For instance, the excess of export over import since the beginning of the war reached at the end of the last year to the total amount of over ¥800,000,000; only to assume an increasingly favourable trend this year, bringing up the excess of export over import during the five months of the year to ¥111,000,000, about a three-fold increase in comparison with last year. This has naturally brought about the over-supply of money which is one of the greatest problems of to-day. The definite way of disposing of this surplus money cannot be outlined in days like these when the world is full of sudden changes, and necessitates us carefully adapting ourselves to the special needs of the time. Viewed from a broad standpoint, however, the wisest way seems to me to utilize the needed funds to reorganize the Government finances and to develop the industries of the country, the next being to invest abroad what we have left. The industries of the country have shown a marked development of late, but there still is a great field if we are to live up to the trend and demands of the time. The people must not be satisfied with smug success and must be encouraged to engage in industry so as to be ready to enter into the economic activity after the close of the war.

The investment of our capital in China is indispensable in realizing the economic co-operation between Japan and China. For that purpose, the financial organs must be unified and readjusted and co-operative enterprises of Japanese and Chinese must be encouraged. It should be remembered, however, that the interest of the two problems should be promoted for their common good and conflicts should be avoided as far as possible.

The investment in other countries than China is made for various purposes, for example, to pay for the war supplies from our country, to adjust the exchange rate, or to assist the Allied finance. Among these we must be prepared to respond unflinchingly to orders for the war supplies in order to help the Allies win the war. To give the Allies every convenience in their paying for the war supplies from our country I feel it to be our duty to them and at the same time it serves in promoting the international position of the Empire. As to the present unfavourable foreign exchange rate condition which is the inevitable result of the accumulation of our specie held abroad, the Government is considering to introduce into the forthcoming Diet a definite programme drafted to meet the situation.

In order to execute the programme outlined above the existing financial institutions must be facilitated to develop themselves to the fullest capacity, as well as to establish new ones. With this idea the Government is studying and planning to provide financial conveniences for ships, to improve the exchange bank business, and to give traders more financial facilities.

In conclusion, I must not omit a few words of warning against the tendency to become increasingly extravagant of late and the market rise of prices. There may be various causes that force the prices up, but I believe one of them is attributable to the unreasonable raising of the standard of living. To encourage thriftiness among the people the Government will adopt some definite measure.

INTIMATIONS

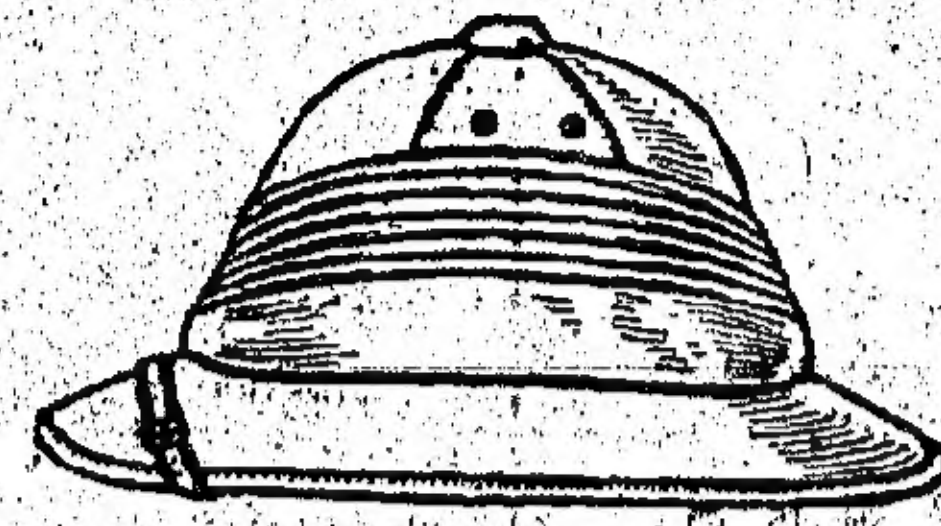
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

BEST LONDON-MADE SUN HELMETS

FROM \$8.50 TO \$13.50



COMPLETE WITH PUGGAREE AND CHIN-STRAP.

ALL OUR HELMETS ARE LIGHT IN WEIGHT, THOROUGHLY SUN AND RAIN PROOF, AND PRACTICALLY UNBREAKABLE.

STOCKED IN SEVEN STYLES IN ALL SIZES.

GREY FELT TERA
HATS TO \$12.00

SUN UMBRELLAS

Lined Green \$5.00 Each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Nam Hing Loong.

of 8 dozen.

Ty Sing.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Yee.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

Sincere Co., Ltd.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 544

NEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

ALL SIZES.

ALSO

A FEW ODD SIZES OF
LAST YEAR'S STOCK.

SIZES 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7. USUAL PRICE 12.50 14.50 TO CLEAR 2.50 6.50

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.

LAST NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

FAREWELL VISIT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
(1917).

In the following London Successes:

TO-NIGHT!

June 15th.

LAST AND FAREWELL
PERFORMANCE

"HIGH JINKS."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
PRICES AS USUAL.
COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of
AHMEDHAY HADIBHAY, late
of Bombay, in the Empire of India,
deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Court has, by virtue of Section 56 of The
Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made
an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims
to or against the above Estate to the 25th day
of June, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required
to send their Claims to the Underigned by the
above date.

Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.

G. HASTINGS,

Administrator.

S. Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

[733]

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

ACHIE WONGWAI, expert mechanic
from his factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now
in charge of the Cash Register business in
Southern China.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HONGKONG & CO., LTD.,

Representatives,

144, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

[666]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is
opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC
BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 25th June,
1917.

The price of issue is 85 per cent.
The Loan is free of Income Tax and other
taxations.

The Loan is issued for 55 years and will be
redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning
in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the
25th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 15th
March and the 25th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 25th
March, 1917—interest from that date to be added
to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for
Russian Exchange.

Applications will be valid to Petrograd free
of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be for-
warded free of postal expenses.

The Bank is ready to give every facility to
subscribers in the shape of advances against the
Bonds.

G. TIEDALL,

Manager.

[609]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian,
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M.
to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Pas-
ports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who
remain in the Colony for more than 7 days
are required to Register themselves under the
REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not
exceeding \$50.

58

WANTED.

CHINESE CLERK with good knowledge
of English and Office experience.
Apply stating salary required to—
"X.Y.Z."

Office of "Daily Press" Office.

[745]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions from the Liquidators of
Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an
order of the Hongkong Government to
sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon)
on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July,
1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
1917, the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hong-
kong, and being RURAL BUILDING
LOT No. 19.

The Property Consists of:
The piece or parcel of ground and
premises known as "Lyaholt", 104, The
Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the
Colony of Hongkong, with an area of
134,033 square feet and registered in the
Land Office as Rural Building Lot
No. 19.
The Lot is held for the unexpired re-
mainder of a term of 75 years created therein
by an indenture of Crown Lease dated
the 23rd day of April, 1890.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to
Messrs. WILKINSON & CRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions from the Liquidator of
Messrs. WILKINSON & Co. in pursuance of an
order of the Hongkong Government to
sell by public auction at 12 o'clock
(Noon) on MONDAY, the 27th day of
August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street, Hongkong,
All the piece of ground situated at
Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of
Hongkong, and registered in the Land
Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No.
200.

IN ONE LOT.

The property consists of a piece of
ground abutting on Battery Street and
Fourth Street (near the Prays) in Kow-
loon and contains an area of 4,000
square feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired re-
mainder of a term of 75 years created
therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease
dated the 4th day of May, 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$30.
For further particulars and conditions
of sale apply to
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [683]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE FRANK WATERHOUSE STEAM-
SHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"BANKOKU MARU,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. at 5 P.M.
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas,
on 15th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the
steamer must be presented within 10 days of
arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATTHEWSON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917. [741]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAREWYCK"
having arrived from the above ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are notified that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst. will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 15th inst. at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented in writing within 10 days after arrival of
Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the
Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1917. [744]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1916.

With Index, Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
Office.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

SHOP to Let in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
[708]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[633]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready
for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in
Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZINE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[603]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable
SHOPS situated in Ice House Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently re-
constructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANA & CO.
HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[401]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis
Court, in Mindeu Villas, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES to Let, Wongsatshong Road.
HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston
Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamshun Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[135]

TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE
SHOP.
No. 2, MERION, No. 5, THE PRAX.
No. 7, BELLILIOS TERRACE.
4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate
entrance).

KELLET'S CREST, 56, PRAX.
No. 28, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
(No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PRAX
(Unfurnished).

Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building.
[30]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.
Apply to—
FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Voeux Road Central.
[703]

FOR SALE.

BAGS OF USED ASIATIC POSTAGE
STAMPS.
400 Stamps for \$0.50 2070 Stamps for \$2.00
500 " " 0.60 3360 " " 2.80
1000 " " 1.00 4000 " " 3.20
1500 " " 1.50 5000 " " 4.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre
Royal. "High Jinks."

Tuesday, 31st July—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Prop-
erty from the Liquidators of Messrs.
Jensen & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr.
Geo. P. Lambert.

Monday, 19th Aug.—
3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Prop-
erty at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes
& Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.—
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Prop-
erty from the Liquidator of Messrs.
Whitely & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr.
Geo. P. Lambert.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN

BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 515.

[19]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 15th JUNE, 1917.

EXIT KING CONSTANTINE

KING CONSTANTINE'S duplicity has cost
him his throne at last. No impartial
observer who glances back over the events
of the past two years in Greece can deny
that the Allies have shown an extraordi-
nary degree of patience and forbearance
towards this royal hypocrite. Masking
his German sympathies under the pro-
fession of concern for the welfare of the
country over which he ruled, he has been
guilty of innumerable acts of treachery
towards the Powers to which he owed his
crown. Circumstances, such as the de-
vastation by the enemy of Serbia, Mon-
tenegro, and Roumania, unfortunately
conspired to enable him to offer plausible
excuses for his attitude, but those circum-
stances were largely the consequences of
his own dishonourable actions. By his
shameful betrayal of Serbia, on the pre-
text that the Greco-Serbian treaty of
defence did not contemplate anything
more than a war amongst the Balkan
States, he deliberately played into
the hands of the Central European
Powers, and when, too late, the
Allies came to the rescue at the
invitation of M. VENIZELOS, the Premier
of Greece, he succeeded in seriously ham-
pering their movements. Again, by his
reputation of M. VENIZELOS' engagement
to land troops in Gallipoli for the pur-
pose of co-operating with the naval attack
on the Dardanelles—a reputation that
was based on the ground, first, that the
proposed force was inadequate and, then,
when the number was increased, that
its withdrawal would expose Greece to
the danger of attack from Bulgaria—he
robbed the Allies at a critical moment
of support that might have been
sufficient to turn the scales in their
favour and change the whole com-
plexion of the war. Had the Dar-
danelles operations been successful,

Turkey would have received a mortal
wound; Russia could have been
kept supplied with munitions all the year
round; Bulgaria would not have ranged
herself against the Allies; and Germany's
Berlin-Baghdad scheme would have col-
lapsed like a house of cards. Further to
aid the plans of his brother-in-law, the
KAISER, KING CONSTANTINE permitted the
surrender of two forts in Greek territory
with their arms, ammunition and troops,
to invading German-Bulgarian forces,
and prevented the advance of General
SARRAIL's force in Macedonia by threaten-
ing it from the rear. The guarantees of
good faith which the King then promised,
on the understanding that Greece should
be allowed to maintain her "neutrality,"
he subsequently evaded on the plea that
the Government declined to sanction them,
though the members of the Government
at that time were merely his puppets.

A small force was therefore landed at
the Piræus and marched to Athens,
where, despite the King's assurance that
no disturbances were to be apprehended,
it found itself surrounded by 25,000
Greeks and fired upon with machine-guns
and rifles. The outrages committed in
Athens were repeated in the provinces,
and strenuous efforts were made to
assemble a strong royalist army in the
Larissa region with the object of falling
on the rear of General SARRAIL's Army
simultaneously with a German-Bulgarian
attack. Amends corresponding to the
gravity of these outrages were demanded
by the Allies, and, ultimately, under
the pressure of a blockade, they were
reluctantly conceded. The usual evasions,
however, were practised, and the measures
which the Allies deemed necessary for
their future security were only partially
carried out. The Government, we are
told, haggled over questions as if the
Allies and Greece were two high contract-
ing parties discussing the details of a
treaty. Above all, the Government did
not take the least step against the Ger-
mans and Germanophiles in the kingdom.
German officers continued to frequent the
Palace clandestinely and to be received
by the Heads of the Civil and Military
administrations. Moreover, from Athens
irregular bands were organised under
officers of the Regular Army, which, in
order to maintain communications with
Albania, infested the neutral zone and
had innumerable affrays with French
troops. These matters were brought to
the notice of the Greek Government, but
no satisfaction could be obtained. The
Allies were therefore obliged to insist on
more complete guarantees for the safety
of their Eastern Army; for the restora-
tion of unity in the Kingdom, which
has been divided into two hostile
camps for some time past; and for
the proper observance of the Constitu-
tion, which KING CONSTANTINE has
trampled upon in order to serve his own
ends. It is obvious that under such con-
ditions there could no longer be any room
in Greece for KING CONSTANTINE. Happi-
ly, he has been prevailed upon to abdicate
in favour of his second son, ALEXANDROS,
who will attain his twenty-fourth year
in August. KING CONSTANTINE's reign
has been a short and troubled one,
for it was only in 1913 that he
ascended the throne upon the assassina-
tion of his father, whose election took
place in 1893 under the directing guidance
of Great Britain, France, and Russia,
the three Powers which guaranteed the
independence of Greece in 1830.

There was a large attendance at the
Whist Drive held by the Naval Yard
Police in the Dockyard on Wednesday
night. Mrs. Budden and Mr. Lingfield
took the first prizes, Miss Goodall and
Mr. Crocker second prizes, and Mrs.
Goodall and Mr. Sears third prizes.
Mrs. Hill and Mr. Wright were awarded
the "booby" prizes. Mr. A. B. Allen
acted as M.C.

In celebration of the feast of the
Sacred Heart, which was initiated
on the 17th June, 1889, Bishop
Pozzoni will officiate at a Low Pontifical
Mass in the Cathedral of the Immaculate
Conception this morning at 7 o'clock.
Previous to the General Communion a
solemn Act of Consecration to the Sacred
Heart will be held by the Associates of
the Apostleship of Prayers at the Catho-
lic Union, and there will be an "At-
Home" in the same Club at 8 p.m., when
the orchestra of the Societade Philhar-
monica will be in attendance.

Gun-practice will be carried out from
Stonecutters, in a S. W. direction, on
Sunday next, between the hours of 10
a.m. and 1 p.m., by the Volunteers.

Captain H. S. Thompson and Captain
A. Veitch, formerly of the Hongkong-
Singapore Battalion and the 87th Com-
pany respectively, have been promoted
acting Majors, while commanding Siege
Batteries.

BATHING AT NORTH POINT.

FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED
FORTHWITH.

With reference to the question asked by
Mr. Pollock at the last meeting of the
Legislative Council, the Colonial Secre-
tary (the Hon. Mr. Claud Gower,
O.M.G.), informs us that facilities will
be provided forthwith for bathing at
North Point.

Mr. Pollock has been asked to associate
himself with an officer of the Public
Works Department for making the neces-
sary arrangements.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

ANOTHER HONGKONG POLICEMAN
KILLED IN ACTION.

Official intimation was received yester-
day of the death on active service of
another Hongkong policeman, P. C. R.
Edwards, who left Hongkong with the
November contingent. The late P. C.
Edwards was in the Royal Flying Corps,
and it is not yet known whether he was
killed in action or as the result of an
accident. The cable announcing his death
merely states: "Regret to inform you
death of Police Constable R. Edwards in
action, April 30th."

The deceased, who was quite a young
man, was very well-known and highly
respected by his fellow constables, and
the news of his death has been received
with much regret.

The roll of honour of the Hongkong
Police Force now includes six killed, and
one missing, presumed killed.

THE HONGKONG ROADS.

INTERESTING ARTICLE BY MR.
H. E. GOLDSMITH.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmith, of the Public
Works Department, has contributed an
article of considerable technical interest
to the "Journal of the Institution of
Municipal and County Engineers" for
March upon the subjects of road construc-
tion and maintenance in the Tropics,
dealing, of course, particularly with the
methods employed in Hongkong.

Until recent years the foundations of
the roads in the Colony consisted of red
earth, upon which was laid ordinary
granite macadam for the main roads, and
concrete or decomposed granite for the
hill roads. The advent of mechanically-
propelled traffic, however, made a change
necessary, and now "bitumen" in some
form plays an important part in the con-
struction of roads not only in Hongkong
but throughout the tropics.

Mr. Goldsmith points out the difficul-
ties with which the road engineer in the
tropics has to contend on account of the
torrential rain-storms, heavy winds, and
great heat which have to be taken into
consideration, in addition to the ordi-
nary "wear and tear." He then proceeds
to tabulate the results of experi-
ments made by the Public Works
Department in order to find the best
methods of surmounting these difficulties.
He describes the various methods of
dealing with road surfaces in Hongkong,
first with asphalt concrete or asphaltic
macadam, then by sand carpeting, tar
macadam and tar-paving. The details
of the processes form rather indigestible
reading for the layman, but that experts
appreciate them is shown by the pre-
minence accorded them in the Engineer's
journal. It might, perhaps, be worth
while to suggest that, when complaints
are lightly made in future regarding
the condition of the Colony's roadways,
a copy of Mr. Goldsmith's article be
sent to the grumblers. It would occupy
their minds profitably for a few hours
and, at the conclusion of their studies,
they would probably be ready to admit
that they had not previously grasped all
the intricacies of the subject, and the
necessity of combining economy with
efficiency.

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"

Last night the Bandman Company
gave "The Girl in the Taxi," a piece
which depends for its attractiveness more
upon its amusing, if somewhat risqué,
situations, than upon any quality in the
music. Miss Marjorie Manners, of course,
took the part of "Suzanne" and Mr.
Fred Winn that of "Baron Danvray,"
the newly-elected member of the Academy,
who airs his pet theories on heredity for
the benefit of his home-circle. Mr. Ley-
land Hodgson and Mr. Alex. Kellaway
both did well as the inexperienced son
and worldly-wise nephew of the Baron
respectively. Mr. Billy Rex infused a
good deal of humour into the second and
third acts by his representation of the
Head Waiter of the "Jeunesse Dorée."
The piece went very well indeed and
caused a considerable amount of merriment,
thus achieving its principal object.
Tonight "High Jinks" will be pre-
sented as the farewell performance of the
Company.

THE WAR.

GREAT AIR RAID ON LONDON. HEAVY CASUALTIES.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE. ALLIED MILITARY ACTIVITY.

AMERICAN ARMED VESSEL SUBMARINED.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

TOTAL BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, June 13th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our total captures since 7th June are now 7,342, including 146 officers, 47 guns, 244 machine-guns, and 60 trench-mortars.

We drove off a raiding party this morning north-westward of Lens.

We brought down yesterday three German aeroplanes and drove down two others.

Our anti-aeroplanes shot down one German aeroplane inside our lines. All our machines returned.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, June 13th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off a counter-attack against the positions we gained yesterday morning astride the Souchez River.

We repulsed raiders north-eastward of Richebourg-Lavoue.

We successfully raided eastward of Loverguier, north-eastward of Lagnicourt, westward of La Bassée, and north-eastward of Neuve Chapelle.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ALLIED AIR ATTACK.

AMSTERDAM, June 14th.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung states that during the night of the 4th June several squadrons of enemy airmen bombed places between the Moselle and the Saar.

At one place the Burgomaster and his wife were killed.

AIR RAID ON LONDON.

Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, stated he estimated that the number of killed was between 80 and 90, and that 400 were injured.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the casualties in the air raid now total 55 men, 16 women and 24 children killed, and 223 men, 122 women, and 94 children injured.

There was no military or naval damage.

SCHOOL-CHILDREN KILLED.

LONDON, June 14th.

Considering the shower of bombs, including aerial torpedoes, in the populous districts, there were some miraculous escapes. For instance, tenements inhabited by at least 2,500 had thousands of windows smashed, and the roadway was holed, etc., but there was not a single fatality.

Bombs fell on a school without exploding. Also, in the vicinity of another school, where the children, marshalled in the yard on the alarm being given, kept singing while the raid was in progress. All escaped scathless, but there were harrowing scenes at an East End school, where a bomb penetrated the roof, killing a girl on the top floor, several boys in the senior class on the next floor, and then exploded in the infant room on the ground floor, scattering 64 infants, and reducing the forms and tables to a chaotic mass. Two women teachers were not injured, but, covered with blood, they worked heroically recovering the dead and injured. Many of the latter were limbless.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, June 13th.

An official report states:—About fifteen hostile aeroplanes were heard crossing the Essex coast, passing in the vicinity of the Nore about eleven o'clock this morning.

They proceeded towards London, separating when they had covered half the distance.

The raiders attacked and bombed the East End of London.

Reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received.

The anti-aeroplanes came into action.

A large number of aeroplanes are still pursuing.

LATER.

London was bathed in sunshine, but there was a slight haze when the raiders arrived.

Although they flew at an immense height, three could be seen with the naked eye just underneath a cluster of tiny smokeclouds from the bursting shrapnel.

They were making towards the east.

The first announcement of the presence of the raiders was a terrific explosion equalling a Zeppelin bomb. Then, apparently the gunners spied the enemy, for a tremendous gunfire ensued.

THAIN BOMBED.

Crowds in the streets watched the raiders without the slightest panic.

A member of Reuter's staff, arriving at a London station, found a train bombed, the fore part of which was blazing. Some station buildings were wrecked.

REUTER OBSERVES EFFECTS ON CITY PIGEONS.

The city pigeons were stupefied by the explosions and flew in drunken spasms among the chimney pots.

LAW COURTS "CARRY ON."

Mr. Justice Darling, sitting in the Law Court, heard the raid and remarked:—"I think we are as safe here as we should be anywhere."

Counsel, acquiescing, coolly proceeded.

Residents in South London watched an English aeroplane in a thrilling duel.

They heard the chaser's machine-guns operating.

Eastern suburbanites witnessed the great chase of the raiders towards the coast by large numbers of British machines.

HIS MAJESTY PROCEEDS WITH INVESTITURE.

His Majesty the King, who was holding an investiture at Buckingham Palace, calmly proceeded throughout the raid, which was typical of the attitude of all London, where the entire absence of panic was most remarkable.

Subsequently His Majesty the King visited the raided area, where he was given an enthusiastic reception.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that so far 49 people had been killed and 200 injured in the air raid. He feared that these figures would be exceeded. As far as he knew, no damage of military consequence was done.

According to rumour, we had been successful to a certain extent in dealing with the raiders.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

It is officially announced that bombs first dropped on the outskirts of East London at 11.30, and then numerous bombs fell in rapid succession in the East End. One fell on a railway station, hitting an incoming train. Seven people were killed and seventeen injured here.

Another fell on a school, killing ten children and injuring fifty.

A number of warehouses were damaged by fires.

The casualties so far reported in the London area are 41 killed and 121 injured, but the final figures may be greater.

A few bombs also dropped near the North Foreland and on the opposite bank of the Thames, where four people were injured.

The raid lasted for fifteen minutes.

The London guns engaged the raiders, while many aeroplanes, naval and military, went up as soon as the enemy was reported off the coast. Several engagements occurred, but the results are at present uncertain.

CASUALTIES IN THE CITY.

Mr. Bonar Law stated, in the House of Commons, that as far as is known, twelve or fifteen enemy aeroplanes crossed the coast at the North Foreland and proceeded across Essex, straight to London.

Two bombs were reported to have been dropped near the North Foreland and bombs began to drop in the East End of London at twenty-four minutes past eleven, and 18 fell in the City. The casualties in the City so far ascertained are 31 killed and 47 injured. All the anti-aeroplanes in London were brought into action and large numbers of aeroplanes went up in pursuit.

The casualties in the metropolitan area are not yet known, but it is regretted that a Council school, in the East End, was hit, and 10 children were killed and 50 injured. So far, it is only definitely known that one raider was brought down.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DEFENCE.

Four German aeroplanes reached London flying at least at a height of 18,000 feet. They looked as specks flashing like silver.

Heavy and light guns opened a tremendous fire at the raiders, which apparently separated over the East End, but reclosed when over the north side of the river. All the time they were closely followed by the bursting shrapnel, which appeared like balls of cotton-wool.

Eye-witnesses are remarking upon the good shooting at a most difficult target.

The artillery fire shook buildings violently and rattled the windows.

There was a great rush of city workers, men and women, towards the roofs, which never before accommodated such numbers. Others ran into the streets sight-seeing.

ITALIANS BOMB DURAZZO.

ROME, June 13th.

Numerous Italian aeroplanes successively bombed Durazzo, damaging military and naval works.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICAN VESSEL SUBMARINED.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.

A German submarine sank the American armed steamer *Petrolite*.

Twenty of the crew landed in two boats. The remainder of the crew are missing.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A PERIPATETIC GERMAN DIPLOMAT.

AMSTERDAM, June 14th.

The German diplomat von Henting has returned to Berlin from a political mission extending over two years in Australasia.

The diplomat visited Persia, Afghanistan, Turkistan and China, returning via North America and Norway.

The *Volks Zeitung* of Berlin states that von Henting had an important diplomatic mission to the Amir. The political, economic and scientific details of the mission will certainly arouse the deepest interest when they can be published after the war.

FRANCE HONOURS LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

LONDON, June 14th.

The French Government has conferred the Legion of Honour upon the late Major Redmond.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, June 14th.

It is stated that Lord Rothermere will be appointed Food Controller.

MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

LONDON, June 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that there was a serious munitions explosion at Ashton-under-Lyne, and that there were numerous casualties.

EARLIER CABLES.

ABDICATION OF KING CONSTANTINE.

GREEK PREMIER'S NOTE TO M. JONNART.

ATHENS, June 13th.

The Premier's Note to M. Jonnart is as follows:—"Your Excellency having demanded the abdication of King Constantine and the designation of a successor, the Premier notifies your Excellency that His Majesty, solicitous as ever and solely in the interests of Greece, has decided to leave the country with the Crown Prince, and His Majesty designates his son Alexander as His Majesty's successor."

CONSTANTINE GOES TO SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, June 13th.

Ex-King Constantine has indicated that he is going to Switzerland and Italy.

THE FINAL PROCEEDINGS.

LATER.

M. Jonnart interviewed M. Zaimis, the Premier, and demanded on behalf of the Protecting Powers the abdication of King Constantine and the designation of a successor other than the Crown Prince.

M. Zaimis replied that he recognised the disinterestedness of the Powers, whose sole aim was to reconstitute the unity of Greece under the *agis* of the Constitution.

M. Zaimis promised to convey King Constantine's decision after a meeting of the Crown Council, consisting of former Premiers.

The Allied troops have been placed at the disposal of M. Jonnart, with orders not to land until the King has announced his decision.

After the meeting of the Crown Council M. Zaimis announced that King Constantine had decided to abdicate.

RECEPTION OF NEWS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, June 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced the abdication of King Constantine, amid loud cheers, in favour of his second son, Alexander, who has taken the oath as King.

Mr. Lynch:—What does the Government expect to gain by the abdication of the King, when the same names will be perpetuated under another name?

Mr. Bonar Law:—We hope to gain a restored Constitutional Government representative of the whole of Greece.

Mr. Swift McNeill protested against King Constantine's having been allowed to nominate his successor.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was wrong to say that King Constantine had nominated his successor.

FRENCH ENTER LABISSA.

PARIS, June 14th.

An official report states that the French cavalry entered Labissa at six o'clock on Tuesday morning.

MORE TROOPS LANDED.

LONDON, June 13th.

A message received in Paris from Athens states that troops have landed and are encamped in the Piræus by agreement between M. Jonnart and the Government. There has been no untoward incident.

BRITISH WAR CABINET.

LONDON, June 13th.

The *Manchester Guardian* is responsible for the statement that the Right Hon. J. C. Smuts will join the War Cabinet.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

BOULOGNE, June 13th.

General Pershing and Staff, of the American Expeditionary Forces, have arrived.

PARIS, June 14th.

General Pershing has arrived.

BRITISH CABINET MINISTER IN PETROGRAD.

PETROGRAD, June 14th.

The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson addressed four thousand soldiers and explained the British point of view.

Mr. Henderson had a splendid reception.

RUSSIAN REGIMENTS MUTINY.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

Following upon orders for the reorganisation of one of the armies on the Roumanian front, three regiments mutinied and arrested their Colonel and seven officers. One regiment, refusing to proceed anywhere, was surrounded by a Division of Cavalry, two battalions of infantry, a battery of artillery, a squadron of armoured cars and a number of aeroplanes.

As the mutineers were dilatory in handing over the ringleaders, infantry and cavalry entered the village, whereupon the mutineers submitted unconditionally. Four officers who were the ringleaders were rescued with difficulty from the loyal troops, and sent to the Headquarters of the Regiment and then marched off to a new sector.

RUSSIAN MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

General Dineking, ex-Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed to Supreme Command on the Western Front, in succession to General Gourko.

FRANCE'S REPLY TO RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

The French reply to the Russian Proclamation of the 9th April has been published.

The reply states:—France, relying upon the sentiments of her old and loyal ally, rejoices that there will be a full community of ideas by the Russian Government and people on the subject of the war. France does not dream of oppressing any people, but is resolved that the world be destroyed and the authors of the crimes punished. France was forced to fight in defence of her liberty, and means to secure the release and the return of her faithful provinces in Alsace-Lorraine. France will fight with her allies till their territorial right and independence are restored, the full indemnities for the inhuman ravages paid, and the indispensable guarantees against a recurrence of the horrors obtained.

BETTER NEWS FROM RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, June 13th.

M. Kerensky, interviewed on his return from the front, said that the spirit of the troops is generally good. Fraternisation with the enemy is almost stamped out, while desertions now excite general condemnation among the soldiers, who demand the severest punishment. Therefore the transport of the reinforcements and supplies to the front is proceeding smoothly.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Admiralty announced that the arrivals for the week were 2,797, and the departures 3,822. Twenty-two vessels over 1,600 tons and 10 under were sunk. Twenty-three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, and six fishing-boats were sunk.

The increase in the sinkings is to be expected, and is attributed to the return of the submarines, which were refitting. Hence no depression has been caused by the returns, which are still below those of the enemy's most active weeks.

STORY OF A SEA FIGHT.

COPENHAGEN, June 13th.

A ship which has arrived on the Arko coast of Gothland reports a naval battle near Hæradskær.

DESTROYERS ENCOUNTER GERMAN SUBMARINE.

LONDON, June 13th.

This morning's report of a sea fight is possibly explained by news of an encounter between British destroyers and a German submarine near Christiania. Fishermen believe that the latter was hit.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 13th.

The political situation remains critical. Newspapers generally regard the present Ministry as a stop gap.

Certain mutterings are audible suggestive of a coming storm capable of wrecking some of the existing institutions. Although the military element is at present in the background it keeps up a latent activity.

SOUTH AFRICA CROPS.

CAPE TOWN, June 13th.

The Imperial Government is taking over the surplus crop of South African maize at 14/3 per bag.

Sir Thomas William Smart, in the Assembly, stated that, with a view to assisting the Imperial Government to prosecute the war, the Union Government should not insist upon such an extremely good bargain for the South African farmer. He emphasised that it was due to the protection of the British Navy that the British ships were able to take away the maize.

General Louis Botha declared that the price was not too high. He believed that if the Imperial Government had not stepped in the farmers would have received only the poorest prices from speculators. Moreover, the price in England would have been much higher.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, June 13th.

During the week ended June 10th, 637 ships entered and 398 departed. Five Italian steamers and five small sailing vessels were lost.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, June 12th.

The British trade returns for the past month show that imports increased by £3,327,726 and exports decreased by £3,587,155 compared with May of last year.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SON A PRISONER.

LONDON, June 13th.

The Vatican states that Mr. Bonar Law's second son, recently reported killed, is a prisoner with the Turks.

BRITISH ARMY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, June 13th.

It is officially stated that the health of the whole of the British Forces in Mesopotamia is satisfactory. There is an ample supply at the hospitals and no deficiency of nurses has been reported.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

GOVERNMENT'S COMPREHENSIVE PLANS.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his address to the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the industrial unrest, said there were many suggestions regarding the causes of unrest, including the hours of labour, Trade Union regulations, complaints of action of employers or foremen, also the administration of the Munitions Act, dear food and profiteering, and hardships connected with the efforts to maintain the Army. All such questions must be thoroughly investigated, but the Government did not propose to await the report of the Commissioners before dealing with certain things. The Ministry of Munitions were at present engaged on important negotiations with the Society of Amalgamated Engineers on certain sections of which were perhaps not so necessary now that most of the industries of the country were being used for Government purposes. We shall certainly not await the report of the Commissioners before dealing with the high price of food and alleged profiteering. The Government has already started a most searching investigation on that subject, and it is hoped very shortly to make proposals which will very substantially reduce the cost of some necessities of life. It was essential above all that the Commission's recommendations should be made at the earliest practicable date—within three weeks, rather than three months, but at any rate by the first week of July.

Replying to Mr. Clynes, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Commissioners might enquire into the matter of profiteering and say whether they thought the Government was going far enough. He did not doubt that the Government would announce the result of its enquiries before the Commissioners completed their investigations.

SILVER.

LONDON, June 13th.

Silver is quoted 39 1-16. There is practically nothing offering, and the market is steady.

OBITUARY.

BRIGADIER ST. JOHN FANCOURT.

LONDON, June 13th.

The death of Brigadier St. John Fancourt is announced.

FAMOUS PIANISTE'S DEATH.

NEW YORK, June 13th.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD
SQUARE"
WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINALANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
BRONCHITIS, OR
CROUP, COUGH,
you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unparalleled.
It is a fact that
HIMROD'S
CURE FOR ASTHMA
[1917]

KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS
Keating's Worm Tablets are a most
agreeable method of administering the
most powerful remedy for intestinal
worms. For children, it is a most
valuable and safe remedy.
It is a fact that
KEATING'S
WORM TABLETS
[1917]

CHAPOTEAU'S
MORRHUOL
Superior to Emulsions or Cod
Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule re-
presents the medicinal value of a
teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Acad-
emy of Medicine, for loss of
appetite and flesh, to patients with
consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
THERAPION No. 15
THERAPION No. 16
THERAPION No. 17
THERAPION No. 18
THERAPION No. 19
THERAPION No. 20
THERAPION No. 21
THERAPION No. 22
THERAPION No. 23
THERAPION No. 24
THERAPION No. 25
THERAPION No. 26
THERAPION No. 27
THERAPION No. 28
THERAPION No. 29
THERAPION No. 30
THERAPION No. 31
THERAPION No. 32
THERAPION No. 33
THERAPION No. 34
THERAPION No. 35
THERAPION No. 36
THERAPION No. 37
THERAPION No. 38
THERAPION No. 39
THERAPION No. 40
THERAPION No. 41
THERAPION No. 42
THERAPION No. 43
THERAPION No. 44
THERAPION No. 45
THERAPION No. 46
THERAPION No. 47
THERAPION No. 48
THERAPION No. 49
THERAPION No. 50
THERAPION No. 51
THERAPION No. 52
THERAPION No. 53
THERAPION No. 54
THERAPION No. 55
THERAPION No. 56
THERAPION No. 57
THERAPION No. 58
THERAPION No. 59
THERAPION No. 60
THERAPION No. 61
THERAPION No. 62
THERAPION No. 63
THERAPION No. 64
THERAPION No. 65
THERAPION No. 66
THERAPION No. 67
THERAPION No. 68
THERAPION No. 69
THERAPION No. 70
THERAPION No. 71
THERAPION No. 72
THERAPION No. 73
THERAPION No. 74
THERAPION No. 75
THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
THERAPION No. 78
THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

ON SALE
A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG
FOR
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY
On the Day preceding the Departure of
the English Mails from the Year of the
Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free
Coinage of Silver
FROM 1893 TO 1909;
ALSO
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD
LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900),
and other Useful Information.
Price 1/6 Cash.
On Sale at the "Daily Press" Office
or Local Booksellers.

FOOD PRICES IN HONGKONG.

SCHEDULE OF MAXIMUM RETAIL
PRICES.

1. Flour:—	
(a.) First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.50
per lb.	10
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	4.00
per lb.	8
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.	3.50
per lb.	7
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	37
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18	25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin	35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin	35
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube (in 5 lb. tins), per tin	1.20
Refined Crystallized, per lb.	14
Granulated, per lb.	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.	12
Soft, No. 2 quality, per lb.	12

The Dairy Farm prices of frozen food and other stores as printed in the Dairy Farm price list and amended in red ink dated the 21st day of February, 1915, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Food Committees are the maximum retail prices of the articles enumerated in the said list. [Approved copies can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., in Wyndham Street.]

4. Frozen Meat:—

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	21
Beef Prime Cut	lb.	21
Beef Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	21
Beef Roast—Shiu Ngau Yuk	lb.	21
Beef Breast—Ngau Nam Yuk	lb.	21
Beef Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	21
Beef Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	21
Beef Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	21
Beef Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	21
Bullock's Brains—Ngau No	per set	10
Bullock's Tongue, fresh—Ngau	lb.	45
Bullock's Tongue, corned—	lb.	45
Ham Ngau Li	lb.	80
Bullock's Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	14
Bullock's Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Bullock's Lump, salt—Ngau	lb.	21
Kim	lb.	21
Bullock's Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	10
Bullock's Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	10
Bullock's Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	13
Bullock's Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Bullock's Tripe (undressed)—	lb.	06
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau	set	10
Wai-tau-keuk	set	10

5. Market Produce:—

Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwai	lb.	25
Mutton Leg—Yeung Pei Kwai	lb.	25
Mutton Shoulder—Yeung	lb.	24
Shau	lb.	24
Mutton Saddle—Yeung On	lb.	27
Yuk	lb.	27
Pig's Chins—Chi Chong	lb.	24
Pig's Brains—Chi No	per set	13
Pig's Feet—Chi Keuk	lb.	15
Pig's Ears—Chi Chap	lb.	15
Pig's Head—Chi Tau	lb.	11
Pig's Heart—Chi Sam	each	11
Pig's Kidneys—Chi Yiu	lb.	26
Pig's Liver—Chi Kon	lb.	26
Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwai	lb.	30
Pork Leg—Chi Pei	lb.	30
Pork Loin—Chi Hau Tun	lb.	30
Pork Fat or Lard—Chi Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—	set	60
Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Sheep's Heart—Yeung Sam	each	12
Sheep's Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	20
Sheep's Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	20
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chi	lb.	22
Tsai	lb.	20
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	25
Suet, Mutton—Shang Yeung	lb.	25
Yau	lb.	19
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	20
Veal Sausages—Ngau Tsai	lb.	20
Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chi Yau	lb.	20

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—	lb.	15
Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	20
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	19
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	14
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	16
Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu	lb.	12
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	13
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	10
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	13
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	18
Eels, Fresh Water—Tam Shui	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	33
Frog—Tin Kai	lb.	40
Garoupa—Tak Kap Yu	lb.	20
Gudgeon—Tak Kap Yu	lb.	20
Herrings—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	18
Halibut—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	26
Labrus—Wa Yu	lb.	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	22
Mullet—Tsai Yu	lb.	22
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	12
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	16
Pike—Fa Yau Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	23
Pomfret, black—Hak Chong	lb.	23
Pomfret, white—Pak Chong	lb.	23
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	10
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	12
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kung	lb.	12
Ronch—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salm—Ma Yau	lb.	7
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7

Shrimp—Po Yu	lb.	6
Shrimp—Lap Yu	lb.	20
Shrimp—Lap Yu	lb.	20
Shrimp—Lap Yu	lb.	20
Shrimp—Lap Yu	lb.	20
Shrimp—Lap Yu	lb.	20
Shrimp—Lap Yu	lb.	20
Shrimp—Lap Yu	lb.	20
Shrimp—Lap Yu	lb.	20
Shrimp—Lap Yu	lb.	20

POULTRY

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	34
Capons, large, small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Duck—Ap	lb.	28
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cook-	per doz.	20
ing)	per doz.	20
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	lb.	38
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	38
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam	lb.	38
Kai	lb.	38
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kai	each	25
Pigeons, Hoihow—Hoi Hau	each	25
Pak Kap	each	25
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Bang	lb.	60
Turkeys, Hen—Fo Kai Na	lb.	45
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	each	—
Quail—Om Chun	each	—
Partridges—Che Ku	each	—

FRUITS

Almonds—Hang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam	lb.	23
Shan Ping Ko	lb.	23
Bananas (brides)—Macao	lb.	3
Hoang Chiu	lb.	3
Carambols—Ye Tse	each	12
Cocoanuts—Ling Mang	each	8
Lemons, America—Kam Shan	lb.	5
Ling Mang	lb.	5
Lichees, dried (small stone)—	lb.	28
Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
Oranges (Canton) (sweet)—	lb.	14
Shan-shing Tim Chang	lb.	8
Oranges (Canton), Cooking—	lb.	10
Pears (Canton)	lb.	10
Shi Li	lb.	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	lb.	10
Persimmons, large—Hung Tsz	lb.	2
Plantain—Tai Shiu	lb.	13
Pumpkin, Siam—Taim Lo Yau	each	14
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	30
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	30

VEGETABLES, ETC.

Artichokes—Ah Chit Cheuk	lb.	11
Beans, Sprout—Nga Tsai	lb.	11
Beans, Long—Tau Kok	lb.	11
Beet Root—Kung Tsai Tau	lb.	9
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	4
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau	lb.	8
Kwa	each	8
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ke	lb.	7
Cabbage, Chinese (common)—	lb.	10
Kai Tsai	lb.	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	lb.	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau	lb.	8
Shun	lb.	8
Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tsai	each	22
Eu	each	22
Cauliflower (Medium)	each	22
Cauliflower (Small)	each	22
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	13
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kau	lb.	9
Tsai	lb.	25
Chillies, dried—Kon Lat Chiu	lb.	12
Chillies, red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	9
Chillies, green—Ching Lat	lb.	9
Chiu	lb.	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li	lb.	10
Chi Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwai	each	8
Garlic—Siu Sau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz	lb.	9
Keung	lb.	10
Ginger, old—Lo Keung	lb.	10
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik	lb.	15
Kan	each	08
Indian Corn—Shuk Mai	each	08
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts, Mandarin	lb.	1
Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	1
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tsz	lb.	32
Ku	lb.	32
Okrae	lb.	4
Onions, Bombay—Yeung	lb.	6
Chung Tau	lb.	6
Onions, Green—Shang Chung	lb.	6
Onions, Shanghai—Sheung	lb.	7
hoi Shung Tau	lb.	7
Parsley—Kun Tsai	lb.	3
Potato, Sweet—Pan Shu	lb.	3
Potato, Japanese—Yat Pan	lb.	3
Shu Tsai	lb.	3
Potato, American—Fa Ki Shu	lb.	3
Tsai	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb.	3
Rhubarb (fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	3
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	lb.	3
Spinach—Yin Tsai	lb.	3
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	3
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	3
Turnips, Punt (Long)—Lap	lb.	3
Pak	lb.	3
Vegetable Marrow—Tsit Kwa	lb.	3
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	lb.	3
Water Lily root—Lia Ngau	lb.	3
Yams—Tai Shu	lb.	3

6. In view of the prohibition of the ex-

port of certain food-stuffs from the United Kingdom, the prices of these articles can no longer be fixed. If, however, any consumer considers that he has been over-charged he may make representations to that effect to the Secretary of the Food Committee, Sanitary Board Offices, for investigation.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hong Kong, this 25th day of May, 1917.

Command.

A. G. M. FITCHER,
Colonial Secretary.

God Save THE KING.

Police-mag. "What are you standing

for?"

Lofer: "Nuffink."

Police-mag. "Well, just move on. If

everybody was to stand in one place, how

would the rest get past?"

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE
RESOLUTIONS.

RECOGNITION FOR INDIA.

The following is the text of the resolutions passed by the Imperial War Conference and made public last month. Some of the matters dealt with were of a very confidential character, and it will probably not be possible to publish the Resolutions or the Debates on these subjects before the end of the war. A Blue Book will shortly be published, containing the remaining Resolutions and some of the Debates; but in view of the highly important character of the present Conference, and of the widespread interest which it has aroused, it is thought desirable to publish forthwith a brief statement respecting the work done by the Conference.

It is worthy of note that, in every case, the decision of the Conference was unanimous; on no occasion was it found necessary to take a division or to withdraw a motion because agreement could not be reached.

The Resolutions speak for themselves, and sufficiently indicate the wide range of subjects dealt with by the Conference. A few words only are necessary as regards the most interesting and important of them.

KEYSTONE OF THE ARCH.

The Resolution with regard to the Constitution of the Empire was made the occasion for striking expressions by the various speakers of attachment to the monarchical institutions of the Empire and their value for the preservation of Imperial unity. In the words of one of the speakers: "The Monarchy is the keystone of the Imperial arch."

In passing the Resolution relating to Imperial Preference, the Conference desired it to be put on record that the comparative brevity of the remarks made was solely due to the fact that it had been exhaustively discussed in the Imperial War Cabinet, at which the members of the Conference had been present, and therefore practically came before the Conference as an agreed Resolution.

The Resolutions concerning the representation of India at future Imperial Conferences, and the position of natives of India in the self-governing Dominions, were marked by generous expressions of appreciation on all sides of the assistance given by India in the prosecution of the war. These observations of the Dominions Representatives and the sympathetic treatment of the subject gave the keenest satisfaction to the Representatives of India.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

India.—That the Imperial War Conference desires to place on record its view that the resolution of the Imperial Conference of April 20th, 1917, should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences, and that the necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various Governments in order that the next Imperial Conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly.

That the Imperial War Conference, having examined the Memorandum on the position of Indians in the Self-governing Dominions presented by the Indian representatives to the Conference, accepts the principle of reciprocity of treatment between India and the Dominions, and recommends the Memorandum to the favourable consideration of the Governments concerned.

Defence.—That the Admiralty be requested to work out immediately after the conclusion of the war what they consider the most effective scheme of naval defence for the Empire for the consideration of the several Governments, with such recommendations as the Admiralty consider necessary in that respect for the Empire's future security.

That this Conference, in view of the experience of the present war, calls attention to the importance of developing an adequate capacity of production of naval and military material, munitions, and supplies in all important parts of the Empire (including the countries bordering on the Pacific and Indian Oceans), and affirms the importance of close co-operation between India, the Dominions, and the United Kingdom with this object in view.

It seems its duty, however, to place on record its view that any such readjustment, while thoroughly preserving all existing powers of self-government and complete control of domestic affairs, should be based upon a full recognition of the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth, and of India as an important portion of the same, should recognize the right of the Dominions and India to an adequate voice in foreign policy and in foreign relations, and should provide effective arrangements for continuous consultation in all important matters of common Imperial concern, and for such necessary concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several Governments may determine.

Trade and Commerce.—The time has arrived when all possible encouragement should be given to the development of Imperial resources, and especially to making the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries. With these objects in view, this Conference expresses itself in favour of:—

(1) The principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of our Allies, shall give specially favourable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire.

(2) Arrangements by which intending emigrants from the United Kingdom may be induced to settle in countries under the British flag.

Having regard to the experience obtained in the present war, this Conference records its opinion that the safety of the Empire and the necessary development of its component parts require prompt and attentive consideration, as well as concerted action, with regard to the following matters:—

(1) The production of an adequate food supply and arrangements for its transportation when and where required, under any conditions that may reasonably be anticipated.

(2) The control of natural resources available within the Empire, especially those that are of an essential character for necessary national purposes, whether in peace or in war.

(3) The economical utilization of such natural resources through process of manufacture carried on within the Empire.

The Conference commends to the consideration of the Governments summoned thereto the enactment of such legislation as may assist this purpose.

That it is desirable to establish in London an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, upon which should be represented Great Britain, the Dominions, India, and other parts of the Empire.</

RUIN IN FREED FRANCE. THE GERMAN'S WORK. WHOLE VILLAGES WIPE OUT.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE FRENCH ARMY.]

The last time that I visited Chénay, the day after the French had come into their own again, it was not possible, or at least it was not advisable, to explore the whole town, as parts of it were still under shell-fire. To-day, although it is still not more than seven miles from the enemy's lines, and therefore within range of their heavy guns, it was as quiet as Noyon or Roye, and one could examine at leisure the desolation of ruin to which it had been reduced.

Not that any examination was necessary. The thing staring you in the face. The whole of the north and east sides of the town have been shattered and mangled by German explosives, German flames, and German violence almost past the possibility of restoration. All the way to St. Quentin it is the same. Every village along the Ham road has been practically wiped out.

Of Jussy, where there was a stiff fight between the enemy's rearguard and the Cuirassiers and cyclists who followed close on their heels, nothing is left but heaps of broken bricks. Nothing in the least like a house, or even a fragment of a wall, is to be seen. For about three-quarters of a mile the road passes between two crumbling borders of red ruin without a single trace of life or human habitation. Not even Guillemont, on the Somme front, which was exposed night and day for many weeks to the incessant fire of hundreds of British guns, was more totally obliterated.

Even more melancholy are other places, such as Amont, Faillois, Flavy-le-Martel, and St. Simon, where the remains of what once were houses and shops and manufactories and churches just hold together enough not to fall crashing to the ground.

The brick piles of Jussy are like the ashes of a body that has been cremated. The towns and villages where the work of flames and explosives was not quite so thorough are as dishonoured and as pitiful as the blackened and broken bones of a dismembered skeleton that has been burnt and trodden into the mud.

In some cases there are special features of ugliness, as at Bray-St. Christophe, where, not content with blowing the church of the cemetery to atoms, the departing invader tore the covering stones from some of the tombs and took out of them and destroyed the coffins, presumably for the metal that they contained.

A LESSON FOR THE PACIFIST.

In all there is the deeply marked trace of a dehumanized people who have no pity, no scruple, and no respect for the works of God or man. I wish with all my heart that I could take the blind fools who prate of pacifism, and still more the selfish and the cowardly, if there really are such people, who are trying to shirk their duty to their country and the whole human race and show them some of these things. They would understand then, as they apparently never will from what they may read in the newspapers, or see on the screen, or the cinematograph theatre, what President Wilson meant by saying that the German race has run amok.

I should like to take them to a little round hill, 10 miles from St. Quentin, standing about 20ft. above the plain and commanding over scores and scores of square miles an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country. Three summers ago this slice of desecrated France was a patchwork of green orchards and brown ploughland, dotted with towns of grey stone and villages of red brick, and peopled by a race of happy peasants. Now the whole of it is an ugly uniform grey, the grey of grass that has grown and withered because for three seasons it has neither been cut by man nor grazed by cattle.

The grey and red houses are either gone altogether, like the people and the cattle and sheep, or turned into shapeless, roofless, useless masses of destruction and debris. Over the whole face of the withered grey desert that the enemy has made are strewn thousands and thousands of what look like black faggots—the mangled fruit-trees that in a few weeks would have become, if the enemy that conceived this villainy had not been driven back, a mass of white and pink blossom. It so happens that from this particular place the view of the crime of these stricken trees, which never loses its poignancy in the seeing, whatever may be the case in the telling, is particularly impressive because it is here more widespread and more wholesale than anywhere else in the devastated country.

PRINCE EITEL FRIEDRICH'S SHOOTING-BOX.

But there is a further reason for choosing this little hill as the place from which to contemplate the object-lesson of this side of the war. On the top of it there is a neatly built log-hut of white-barked beech trunks, fitted with glass windows, and adorned inside with green canvas hangings framed in gilt mouldings. On the narrow terrace round it are fixed wooden benches and tables of the kind that belongs by right to the German beer garden.

This eligible country residence was constructed a sort of week-end shooting-box for Prince Eitel Friedrich to which he and his boon companions could retire when they were exhausted by the strain of the war.

There was, of course, no reason why they should not build their hut wherever they chose. But there is a cynical significance in the fact that it alone in the whole visible landscape remains intact, with the one exception of the massive structure of the Church of St. Quentin, towering in the far distance. Everything else of the works of God and man is destroyed. Even the woods, so far as was possible in the time of the disposal of the enemy after he found that he could no longer stand his ground, had been wilfully smashed and damaged. And the people who are responsible for this crime of the Prussian and Prussianized officers of the German Army, the boon companions (Continued at foot of next column.)

TRUE STORIES FROM THE FRONT. THE INCORRIGIBLE HUMOURISTS.

An attack by the Boches being expected some men of a London regiment had been kept in reserve for nearly 20 hours in an underground excavation, which more closely resembled a tunnel than a trench.

It was almost quite dark, inches deep in water, and the men—cold and cramped by reason of the fact that it was impossible to stand up straight—were physically miserable, if mentally cheery. They were relieved at nightfall by some men from another regiment, and as they were filling out of their inferno one of the new arrivals inquired of an outgoing Tommy, "Who are you?" meaning what regiment. The questioned man was possibly a frequenter of entertainments of which two are given nightly, for he promptly replied sardoniously, "Oo are we? Can't yer see? We're the second 'house a comin' awt of the pit'."

"How is So and So?" I inquired of a senior officer of a Territorial regiment, mentioning a friend of mine who, at the age of 47, took his commission just before the war, and has been out from the first. "He's very well, and (no longer a young 'un) has made good as a soldier with the best. Coolest man under fire I ever saw. Never winces or ducks, whether it's the shell, shrapnel, or whizz-bangs; and when the best thing of all, a 'Minnie,' comes over, and nearly gets him, it might be a football for the 'wind-up,' he shows. But he swore himself faint because a man who shares his dug out snored."

It was the most wickedly cold day of all the wicked winter, and freezing iron hard. The Sniping Officer, going his rounds, came upon a Tommy on "Observation" duty, just under the parapet, edging the highest point thereabouts, and overlooking a huge mine crater in No Man's Land. He had his eye glued to a periscope, and enlaid as he was by a very assassin of a wind, looked the most forlorn, frozen and abject being on earth. "See anything?" inquired the officer. "See anything?" Tommy repeated sardoniously, without looking round, and unaware that he was speaking to an officer. "Wiv yer blinkin' eyes a runnin' and yer blinkin' nose a runnin' and yer blinkin' tin 'at a tumblin' every minute over yer periscope nose, the blighted periscope nose o' wiv mud in the blomin' periscope—ow the blazes is a blighter to see henry think?"

A company officer (mentioned in dispatches and awarded a Military Cross) got pneumonia in the trenches, and was taken to the Base Hospital, where, when he was supposed to be asleep, he overheard the doctor and the nurse conferring on his case. The doctor expressed the opinion that the patient would die, and was dismayed to hear a feeble voice from the cot: "Give you five to one, in sovereigns, I don't doctor."

A pause. Then: "You won't! Six to one."

Another pause, followed by a disgusted grunt, after which came: "No sportsmen, these M.O.s. Capital chap, clever doctor, but can't kill me, if the Boche couldn't. Seven to one, doctor? Nothing doing! Wash out, oh! Well good night, doctor. I'm going to sleep and to get well."

And he did. A "Minnie" had come over and knocked all the stuffing out of a sentry. He staggered to his feet—except for the tremendous shaking, practically unhurt—fighting for breath, which he could not get back for some minutes. While he was so standing a young officer, newly out, turned the corner of the trench. There was a heavy bombardment on. The experienced young officer, not knowing what had happened, and seeing the sentry rifleless (his rifle had been blown many yards away), knees bent, body limp, eyes half out of his head, and mouth (half full of dust) gaping open like a loosened sack-head, inquired: "Well, what's the matter with you?"

The man tried to answer, but had no breath to do so, and, knocked silly as he was by the shock, gaped helplessly and idiotically at the officer, who said again, this time more sharply: "What's the matter with you?" At that moment over came another "Minnie," falling sufficiently near the officer to serve him exactly as the previous one had served the sentry. As, half-blinded, wholly smothered, and three quarters stunned, the officer stumbled to him up. Then standing the regulation paces away, the sentry came smartly to attention and, ceremoniously saluting, said: "Beg pardon, sir; I couldn't answer before, but that's what was the matter with me."—Daily Chronicle.

of its Prince Eitel Friedrichs and its Prince Eitel Friedrichs themselves. For let there be no mistake. Until a ruling family and caste their reign is ended there can be no freedom for the world and no peace for its nations, and least of all for Germany and for England, since of all peoples it is the English whom the Prince Eitel Friedrichs detest the most.

This afternoon, with the taste of that princely log-hut and all that it meant still in my mouth, I looked at the Church of St. Quentin at a rather shorter range. With the French night communitarian calls a lively artillery duel was going on. In other words, great spouts of black smoke were constantly shooting up into the air on the English, or north-west, side, and along the ridge that marked the French left.

But there was also another kind of smoke, rising from St. Quentin itself in endless clouds, and carried along far away from the town by the force wind that was blowing all day. It looked like the smoke of a bonfire, the kind of bonfire that, all through the German retreat, we saw in village after village that French and English soldiers have since won back for France.

And that, of course, was what it was.

INVISIBLE PAINT. A DREAM WAR INVENTION.

[BY TWILLS BREV.]

"The tanks. Good Heavens!" said the sergeant slowly. "The tanks staggered us when they appeared—but Invisible Paint!" he opened and knotted again his big hands in mute expression of the futility of words.

"You were in the Paint Push?" asked the stranger.

"Aye, from the beginning. I was one of the men they tried it on down at base. The major comes into quarters one night, flushed like and excited. Sergeant, he says, 'you've heard all those rumours of the wonderful new war invention?' 'Yes, sir,' I says, ironic like; 'new sort of tanks what can fly in air, burrow underground, and do fifty miles an hour.'"

"Stop talking," says the major. "Collect half a dozen men, who can keep their mouths shut (that was one for me, of course), and bring them round to the laboratory at three o'clock!"

"So I rounds up ten men, gets them in a bunch, and tells them, 'First man what opens his jaw about this here day's programme gets shot at dawn. And each man gets out in turn and swear his solemn oath of secrecy.'"

"Each man steps out and swears different, according to his education, but all horrible and blood-curdling. Know what a base camp laboratory is like?" asked the sergeant. "No," replied the stranger. "Well, just like one of them college classrooms," said the sergeant. "No signs of war. Pule young chaps in spectacles and overalls. Quiet and solemn as the best parlour on a week day. Well, when we gets there, the major was in the background. And a whole company of big-wigs and brass hats was there. And they stood motionless in the background, all lookin' at a little man with bottle shoulders, long hair, thin face, and a frock-coat and silk hat." The sergeant gave a gesture of amazement: "Frock-coat, and silk hat—think of it."

"Little chap seems in no way humble. Talks abstracted like to the ceiling. Rules his glasses, sticks them on, stirs some sort of mess in a paint-pot with the brush, and says dreamily, 'I think I may safely say, safely, that the experiment in invisible paint. There have been disappointments—difficulties—and accidents. The first man we painted used his invisibility to gratify private ends and did not reappear. The paint fades—did not patch. He is, I imagine, in for trouble, wherever he is, when that happens. To-night I understand we are experimenting with reliable men, and we hope for better results.'"

"The little man said 'we,' but there was only one of him—unless other professors what had made themselves invisible were in the pool. 'Will the ten men step out?' says the professor. 'Get a move on you,' I ordered, and they files out in a row, standing between the professor and the big-wigs, the sunlight from the windows blinking in their eyes."

"Without saying no more the professor steps up with his paint-box and begins to splash his paint on Private Mustian, as if he was washing a statue." The sergeant paused for suitable words. "Ever had one of them Christmas cards, government with a little tab on them that you pull and the top half of the card slides down and an angel appears? Well, think of one of the cards when you push the tab up and the angel appears—feet first—then legs—then body—then head. That's how Private Mustian disappeared as the professor painted him. 'Shut your mouth and eyes, my man,' says the professor, when he comes to Mustian's head. And then he paints Mustian's face, not touching the eyes and mouth. 'I don't think there's much visibility left, gentlemen,' says the professor, stepping back for the big-wigs to see. There wasn't much for them to see—two eyes and an open mouth; nothing else in the sunshine. 'Ghastly!' cried the sergeant.

"Well, when they had done (the row and the big-wigs had walked round them, bumping into them, swearing and muttering to themselves just like human beings, and gone away whispering as if they had seen a miracle, the major said, 'Go out in the camp—among the men—try it on them—play tricks if you like—but don't divulge—man who divulges shot at dawn.' 'You can't guess what tricks we played,' mused the sergeant. "Live a thousand years, none of us will ever have a barney like that."

"And the great Paint Push?" asked the stranger, impatiently. The sergeant lifted his arm and dropped it with another gesture of infinite futility. "You can't imagine it—no, not if I talk for ever," he said. "Think of hundreds of invisible guns, thousands of invisible aeroplanes, and two hundred thousand invisible men—all painted up 'right and fresh, that very morning."

"Butter!" he cried, contemptuously. "People have written that we went through the Huns like butter! They are talking of hard work compared to that blessed day! Fighting! It wasn't fighting. Massacre! That's a poor word for it. Casualties! The only casualties we had that day—perhaps a hundred or two—was through our own guns getting on, our own men running through each other—being invisible; and the few we lost when the Huns got blind panic-stricken and began firing at the blue, and at the sun and horizon, as far as that goes."

"Was it an awful panic?" "Day of the Last Trump will be a rest cure compared to it," said the sergeant gravely. "See them poor devils now! I can, white as chalk, blubbering like babies, screaming, lying, clawing at the ground, running slower and slower, and stopping, like you stop in nightmares—to stare at Nothing—Nothing running, breathing hard, at them. Nothing using British swear words, Nothing crying out, 'Remember the Lusitania, boys!' Nothing yelling, 'In among 'em, and through 'em, lad!' "The sergeant (I'll be a thinker," and yet, sometimes I think," he said sardoniously, "that I pitted the prisoners most of all the Huns who found themselves unhurt, but in the grip of (Continued at foot of next column.)

POINTS OF THE BUDGET. ALL BRITISH SHIPS REQUISITIONED.

Mr. Bonar Law made his first Budget statement in the House of Commons on May 2nd. There are no new taxes, and additions only to existing imposts in the three following cases:—

Entertainments.—Tax increased no alteration to one penny and two penny admissions. Free tickets to be taxed.

Tobacco.—Duty increased by 18. 10d. per lb.

Excess Profits.—Duty to be 80 per cent. instead of 60. The impost to begin as from January 1st last.

All ships, excepting small coasting steamers, are to be requisitioned by the Government, which will thus take excessive shipping profits.

SHIPOWNERS' PROFITS. Points of Mr. Bonar Law's Budget speech are as follows:—

The rate of the total war expenditure per day was £2,750,000, as against £2,025,000 last year.

Increased expenditure is due to munitions and advances to Allies.

Estimate of advances to Allies and Dominions has been exceeded by £100,000,000.

Since the beginning of the war £232,000,000 has been advanced to Allies and £149,000,000 to Dominions.

An excess of £1,500,000 from the revenue of tobacco.

National Debt now stands at £3,554,000 less advances to Allies and Dominions.

Of the total of £4,318,000,000 expended during the war £1,127,000,000 was money derived from revenue.

These figures represent part of the price which has to be paid for "the greatest act of madness, the greatest crime ever committed in the history of the world."

The total of the five per cent. War Loan issue was £368,048,000, and of the four and a half per cent. Loan £221,005,000.

War savings certificates had produced over £250,000,000.

Excess Profits.—The new excess profits tax rate will be retrospective, and will take effect from January 1st this year.

Where new capital has been put into a business since the war an addition of three per cent. will be allowed.

There was no class which helped him more in raising the last loan than the shipowners, said Mr. Bonar Law, but they had undoubtedly got large profits.

Therefore he thought it not unfair that, in the case of the shipowners, this provision of the excess profits tax should not apply, and they should not be entitled to get back out of previous profits the amount of any loss they might make this year.

Though the excess profits tax would, he hoped, come to an end after the war, the income-tax was not charged on the excess profits duty, and if, by good fortune, the same incomes were made after the war there would be an income-tax available at 5s. in the £ of £50,000,000 sterling.

In conclusion, Mr. Bonar Law said we could not go on indefinitely on this scale of expenditure. Still, it was quite certain that it would not be want of money which would prevent our victory.

We should be able to go on longer than our enemies.

The Chancellor added that the Government of the United States has promised to help us in meeting the financial wants of our Allies.

THE DISCUSSION. Mr. McKenna said he rather feared that Mr. Bonar Law had gone beyond the breaking point in putting the excess profits tax up to 80 per cent.

Sir J. Walton said no one would object to the increased amusements tax and tobacco duty, but the excess profit was most unequal in its incidence.

Sir F. Bannister said that about three-quarters of the burdens of taxation last year was borne by payers of income-tax and excess profits tax and the death duties. He wanted to see the basis of taxation broadened.

Mr. Clynes thought the amusements and tobacco taxes should be revised, as they passed very hardly on the working classes, whose incomes were in many cases very low.

Mr. Baldwin, replying to complaints that Dominion citizens resident in Great Britain and who owned property in other parts of the Empire had to pay double tax said the Imperial Conference had decided to recommend that the matter should be taken in hand immediately after the war.

With regard to liquor licences, Mr. Baldwin announced that a concession would be made to licence holders.

The Budget resolutions were agreed to.

SUPPORT IN BARRIERS.

Estimated expenditure £2,290,381,000

Estimated revenue £38,600,000

Balance to be provided by loans £1,651,781,000

To be raised from taxes £60,700,000

From non-tax sources £89,900,000

Total £2,290,600,000

RIOTS IN BULGARIA.

From an authentic source come the following details of disturbances which have taken place at Sofia and Burgas (writes G. J. Stevens from Athens).

Enormous crowds parade the streets carrying real skulls and cross-bones on poles, and crying "Down with Ferdinand!" "Down with the war!" "Down with Germany!" and "We want peace!"

The military charged the crowds, and repeatedly had to use their firearms.

There were numerous casualties, amongst them being many women.

After a considerable time, the military succeeded in clearing the streets.

The most ruthless methods are being employed to crush the movement, but, as yet, without success.

arms they could not see, who felt hot, panting breath on their faces and heard voices coming from lips floating in empty air, crying: "Cheer up, Fritz, you've been in the Kaiser's last fight."

WEATHER REPORT.

On June 14th at 11.50.—No return from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly along the coast from Weihaiwei to Shanghai, and increased slightly from Foochow to Hainan. It is nearly stationary over Borneo, the Philippines and S. Annam.

A depression still lies over Indo-China, and there are indications of another over N. China.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since 1st January, 22.40 inches, against an average of 30.45 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Southerly winds, moderate, equal; fine to showery.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

14TH JUNE, A.M.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.m. 29.65	61				
Manchuria	5 a.m.					
Harbin	5 a.m.					
Yokohama	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.					
Keelung	5 a.m.					
Shanghai	5 a.m.					
Amoy	5 a.m.					
Swatow	5 a.m.					
Hankow	5 a.m.		</			

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

WILKINSON & STEWART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL
SHANGHAI SHANGHAI SHANGHAI
"YINGCHOW" On 17th June 11 A.M.
"CHENAN" On 19th June, 4 P.M.
"KUEICHOW" On 21st June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "OHINBUA" "TAMING" and "TEAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI", "CHENAN", "YINGCHOW", "SHANTUNG", "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, calling at Tientsin for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, leaving Canton in each Bill of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports, Passengers in "Lantao" in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wanchow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 16th June, at Noon.
"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, 22nd June, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN" 6,013 tons, Captain ... will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 19th June.

WESTWARD

On above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and as well a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to COLOMBO	at Noon	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

M. V. D. PARL
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA, BAY
(CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA).

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE (S) SHIDZUOKA MARU (WED'DAY, 20th June, at Noon.
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Noma 12,500

MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA (S) INABA MARU (MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Higo 12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BAMBANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and (S) NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 15th June, at 5 P.M.
YOKOHAMA Capt. Takai 9,600

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... { KIBIN MARU (FRIDAY, 15th June, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Sasaki 8,000

SHANGHAI, KOBE and { SUWA MARU (TUESDAY, 19th June, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Sakine 11,000

YOKOHAMA, ... { ATSUTA MARU (MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Iizono 16,000

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... { HITACHI MARU (WED'DAY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.
Capt. Tominga 13,500

SHANGHAI and KOBE ... { BOMBAY MARU (SATURDAY, 2nd June, at Noon.
Capt. Shinohara 8,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY)

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA and O.L.N.

For Further Information, apply to—

71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 253

